

## Continued from Fifth Page.

There were just as many traitors as John Brown. He believed John Brown was guilty of treason from any man who would in Congress, and threatened to dissolve the Union. He believed in the moral right of an oppressed race rising to free itself. The rowdies interrupted the speaker by cries of "Question! Question!" and "Hear! Hear!" He would answer a question—Was John Brown a traitor? He would rather take his chance with John Brown than with Virginia slaveholders, compromising statesmen, or a military slave and aggression upon right. He did not justify John Brown for any reason. He thought justly in going with 17 men into a dozen cows. They ought to have had at least a dozen cows. The rowdies then concluded with a tribute to the manhood and heroism of John Brown.

The Rev. J. R. BROWN came forward, and in the course of his address he succeeded, by describing the characteristics of the turbulent element which had disturbed the meeting, in silencing the rowdies, and, in fact, caused many of them to hang their heads and leave the room. He assumed that John Brown's movement in Virginia had been a success. It was not the great concentration of the work of the anti-slavery movement for years, but a great action.

At the conclusion of the speeches, Mr. HYATT paid a compliment to General Superintendent Pillsbury, Deputy City Engineer, and the police, for their efficient services in preserving the right of the freedom of speech at that meeting.

A hand struck up another solemn tune, and the audience departed.

Many of the ladies present expressed themselves gratified with the success of the meeting, and if they had the same one to go through again, they would do it most willingly.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY THE BREMEN AND NOVA-SCOTIAN.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

THE REGENCY OF CENTRAL ITALY.

THE SPANISH MOROCCO WAR.

THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

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## PARIS, Nov. 22, 12 Noon.—Rentes continue to improve, and open at 70 1/2.

3:15 p. m.—A further rise has taken place in Rentes, which close at 70 5/8, a rise of 1/8 since yesterday.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—It is stated that the Minister of War, Gen. Helm, has tendered his resignation, and that the same has been accepted.

It is also asserted that he is to be replaced by Gen. Hermann.

THE PAPAL STATES.

MARSEILLE, Nov. 22.—Letters received here from Rome confirm the rumor that Cardinal Anonelli will represent the Pope at the Congress.

The Official Journal of Rome, of the 24th inst., says: "Certain journals exaggerate the reforms which are to come into operation."

The Propaganda has received reports from Cochinchina that persecutions and ill-treatment of the missionaries have again taken place there.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The Monitor of the 29th ult., in addition to the treaty already published, gives the text of the treaty concluded between France and Austria. It is as follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desiring to put an end to the calamities of the war, and to prevent the renewal of the complications which gave rise to it, by contributing to erect on solid and durable foundations the internal and external independence of Italy, have resolved to convert into a definite treaty of peace the preliminary signed by their hands at Villafranca."

Here follow the names and titles of the Zurich Plenipotentiaries.

"ARTICLE I. There shall be in future peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and also between their heirs and successors, their respective States and subjects, forever."

"ART. 2. All armaments of war shall be immediately returned to each side."

"ART. 3. To attenuate the evils of war an extension is made to the general law, and all Austrian vessels captured, not yet condemned as prizes, shall be restored."

The vessels and cargoes shall be restored in the same state as when taken, after payment of all expenses, charges, &c., incurred by their capture, and on payment of the usual allowance to the captors (frat acquiesce aux capteurs); no indemnity can be claimed on account of prizes sunk or destroyed, nor for the loss of merchandise, even not condemned as prize property."

"ART. 4. The cession of Lombardy to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, with the details given in the two treaties already published."

"ART. 5. His Majesty the Emperor of the French declares his intention of handing over (cédant) to His Majesty the King of Sardinia the territories ceded by the preceding article."

"ART. 6. The territories still occupied in virtue of the armistice of the 8th of July last shall be reciprocally evacuated by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers, which will retire immediately beyond the frontier line stipulated in art. 4."

"ART. 7. To include in the same as those already published in the treaty between France and Sardinia, relative to the settlement of the financial debts of the two countries, and the money indemnity to be paid to Austria and France."

"ART. 8. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, engage themselves to favor with all their efforts the creation of a Confederation between the Italian States, to be placed under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father and the independence of the Confederated States, to insure the development of their moral and material interests, and to guarantee the internal and external safety of Italy by the existence of a Federal army."

"ART. 9. The plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Austria, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, will form one of the States of this Confederation, and will participate in the obligations as well as in the privileges (droits) resulting from the federal pact, the clauses of which shall be determined by an assembly consisting of representatives of all Italian States."

"ART. 10. The territorial delimitations (circumscriptions) of the independent States of Italy which took no part in the late war cannot be changed except with the sanction of the Powers that presided at its formation and acknowledged their existence, the rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the Duke of Modena, and of the Grand Duke of Parma, are expressly reserved between the high contracting parties."

"ART. 11. Desiring to see the tranquillity of the States of the Church and the power of the Holy Father assured; convinced that such object could not be more effectively attained than by the adoption of a system suited to the wants of the populations and conformable to the general interests of the States, and manifested by the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Austria, will unite their efforts to obtain from His Holiness that the necessity of introducing into the Administration of his States the reforms admitted as indispensable shall be taken into serious consideration by His Holiness."

"ART. 12. With a view to contribute by every effort to quiet the public mind, the high contracting parties declare and promise that in their respective territories, and in the lands restored or ceded, no individual committed by the recent events in the Peninsula, and no person charged with a political or military position, shall be prosecuted, annoyed, or troubled in person or property, on account of his conduct or political opinions."

"ART. 13. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one fortnight, or earlier if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and fixed their seals."

"Done at Zurich on the 10th day of the month of November of the year of grace 1859."

"ROBERT DE LAMOTTE."  
"KAROLYI."  
"KISVETTER."

"ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE TREATY SIGNED BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA AT ZURICH ON THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, 1859."

"The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages itself toward the Government of His Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty to make, on account of the new Government of Lombardy, which will guarantee its repayment, to pay to it 40,000,000 francs (conventions-muniz), stipulated by the 7th article of the present treaty, in installments, as follows:

"Eight millions of francs shall be paid cash, by a bill on Paris, with interest at the expiration of the third month, dating from the day on which the present treaty was signed, and which will be handed to the Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty when the exchange of ratifications takes place."

"The payment of the remaining 32,000,000 francs shall take place in five equal annual payments, the first of which shall be made two months after the payment of the bill of 8,000,000 francs above stipulated. For that date, as for the other following, the interest will be reckoned at 5 per cent, dating from the day of the month which will follow the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty."

"The present additional article shall have the same force and value as if inserted verbatim in the treaty of this day."

"Done at Zurich on the 10th day of the month of November, of the year of grace 1859."

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## Plymouth Rock, at Deal; Harpwell, in the Clyde;

"Maxine," at Havre; Excellence, at Liverpool.

The ship Spauld, under for Savannah, has put out.

The ship Seth Sprague, ashore at Brownhaven, has been got off.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL MARKET FOR THE THREE DAYS, ended on 10:30 a. m. of which 2500 were on speculation and for export. At the close there was a decline, and prices were rather weak, with some irregularity.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The Manchester market is favorable, and the market closed firm at the highest prices for goods.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Potatoes quiet at 27 1/2. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice inactive. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 34. Rosin bid.

LONDON MARKETS.—FLOUR very dull. Wheat declined 1/2. Corn advanced 1/2. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice inactive. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 34. Rosin bid.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market for American securities was firm. Railroad bonds were in demand. The market for American securities was firm. Railroad bonds were in demand.

LONDON MARKET.—Consols closed on Tuesday at 92 1/2. 2 1/2 per cent. Consols closed on Tuesday at 92 1/2.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30, 10 a. m.—The steamship North American, from Portland, has just arrived.

The ship Queen of the West, from Mobile, has just back.

LATER—An American Quaker.

PARIS, Wednesday.—It is currently reported that the French squadron had neither bombarded Tangiers nor Tetuan. A small fort on the coast of Morocco having fired at a French steamer, the latter replied, and having dismantled the fortification, afterward rejoined the squadron at Algiers. It is stated that the commander of the French squadron has informed the Moroccan Government that this event does not change in any respect the relations between the two countries.

MARSEILLE, Nov. 30.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the effect that the late Emperor of the Ottoman Empire, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, has died. The news is confirmed by the Turkish Government.

THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.—The Board of Trade inquiry terminated on the 25th. The columns which some malignant persons are still circulating as to the robbery of Capt. Taylor is refuted.